

the nation's expectations about the abilities of children with disabilities. Our commitment to a quality education for everybody now extends to America's six million students with disabilities.

We know that special education is not a "place" or a "label," but a set of services that allow children to succeed in school, go on to lead productive lives, and enter the world of work. This is something that matters to me because it means so much to the people in Maine who have been able to lead productive lives because the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act afforded them the quality education they deserved.

This is why we need to increase consistently the Federal financial support for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act—so that the Federal Government does, in fact, pay each school in America 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for every special education student enrolled. Washington made that promise to our local communities when it passed IDEA.

For example, this year in Maine, local schools will receive only \$702 per special education student under IDEA—\$1698 per student less than the \$2400 it would receive if the Federal Government paid its share. In total, Maine will receive \$60 million less than it was promised. According to the U.S. Department of Education, the unmet amount stands at an astounding \$11 billion nationally. We cannot continue to shift this burden to our local communities. We must meet the Federal commitment to help pay for special education costs.

Let us take the 25th anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to recognize the positive impact this law has on every community in the United States, but let us not forget our Federal commitment of 40 percent to help our schools and communities implement the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 356—TO AUTHORIZE DOCUMENTARY PRODUCTION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 356

Whereas, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with a certified copy of the testimony of former Director of Central Intelligence John M. Deutch during its closed February 22, 2000 hearing, in connection with a pending inquiry into the alleged improper handling of classified information by Mr. Deutch;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by the administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers, and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under appropriate security procedures, a certified copy of the transcript of its closed February 22, 2000 hearing.

SENATE RESOLUTION 357—WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA, UPON HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 357

Whereas the United States and India are two of the world's largest democracies that together represent one-fifth of the world's population and more than one-fourth of the world's economy;

Whereas the United States and India share common ideals and a vision for the 21st century, where freedom and democracy are the strongest foundations for peace and prosperity;

Whereas the growing partnership between the United States and India is reinforced by the ties of scholarship and commerce and, increasingly, of kinship among our people;

Whereas the million-strong Indian-American community in the United States has enriched and enlivened the societies of both the United States and India, and this community provides a strong bond between India and the United States and is playing an important role in deepening and strengthening cooperation between India and the United States; and

Whereas the visit to the United States of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is a significant step in the broadening and strengthening of relations between the United States and India: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) welcomes the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, upon his first official visit to the United States;

(2) pledges its commitment to the expansion of ties between the United States and India, to the mutual benefit of both countries; and

(3) recognizes that the visit of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to the United States is a significant step towards broadening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between the United States and India.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS ACT OF 2000

FEINGOLD AMENDMENT NO. 4138

Mr. FEINGOLD proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 4444, to authorize extension of non-discriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the People's Republic of China, and to establish a framework for relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China; as follows:

On page 44, beginning on line 4, strike all through page 45, line 12, and insert the following:

(g) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Commission shall issue a report to the President and the Congress not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the end of each 12-month period thereafter, setting forth the findings of the Commission during the preceding 12-month period, in carrying out subsections (a) through (c). The Commission's report shall contain recommendations for legislative or executive action, including recommendations indicating whether or not a change in China's trade status is merited.

(h) SPECIFIC INFORMATION IN ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Commission's report under subsection (g) shall include specific information as to the nature and implementation of laws or policies concerning the rights set forth in paragraphs (1) through (12) of subsection (a), and as to restrictions applied to or discrimination against persons exercising any of the rights set forth in such paragraphs.

(i) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—(1) INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL OF RESOLUTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 session days after receipt of the Commission's report by a House of Congress, the Majority Leader of that House shall introduce a joint resolution in that House providing for the implementation of such recommendations of the Commission's report as require statutory implementation. In the case of the Senate, such resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and, in the case of the House of Representatives, such resolution shall be referred to the Committee on International Relations. In the consideration of resolutions referred under this subparagraph, such committees shall hold hearings on the contents of the Commission's report and the recommendations contained therein for the purpose of receiving testimony from Members of Congress, and such appropriate representatives of Federal departments and agencies, and interested persons and groups, as the committees deem advisable.

(B) SESSION DAY DEFINED.—The term "session day" means, with respect to a House of Congress, any day on which the House of Congress is in session.

(2) PROCEDURE FOR DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES.—If the committee to which is referred such resolution has not reported such resolution at the end of 15 calendar days after its introduction, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such resolution and such resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar of the House involved.

(3) MOTION TO PROCEED.—When the committee to which a resolution is referred has reported, or has been deemed to be discharged (under paragraph (2)) from further consideration of, a resolution described in paragraph (1), notwithstanding any rule or